

and the most varied in their products. The waters on the Pacific and Atlantic shores of the Dominion teem with fish of the greatest value as food, while the system of fresh-water lakes, the lakelets, countless in number, and the noble rivers which flow through her far-reaching territory, provide the best opportunities for gigantic fishing industries.

In the northern parts of Canada, where the winters are long and extremely cold, valuable fur-bearing animals live: such as the beaver, otter, fox, ermine, marten, mink, raccoon, bear and skunk. This region is chiefly peopled by Indians. The chief occupation of these Indians and the few white men living there is the killing of these animals and



Fur-bearing Animals.

bringing their skins for sale or exchange to certain places or *posts* of the Hudson Bay Company. From these posts they are sent to England to be made into muffs, capes, and other garments.

In all the provinces there is more or less fertile land, and *agriculture*, or the tilling of land, is the occupation of by far the largest number of Canadians. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta farmers raise wheat and other grains chiefly, but in the eastern provinces, in addition to grain raising, they give considerable attention to *dairying*, that is, the making of butter and cheese, and to the *raising of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs*.

Can you think of anything which you use daily that has not been altered in some way to fit it for your use? A great many stories can be told of what has happened to each article you eat, or wear, or use.

The changing of any natural product to make it fit for the use of man is called *manufacture*. In many parts of Ontario, Quebec, and the eastern provinces the streams have falls or rapids not far from their outlet into the sea, lake, or large river. These places, then, become manufacturing centres because, being convenient to navigable waters, coal, iron, and other material to be manufactured are easily brought to them, and because machinery used in manufacture is run in many cases by the water power obtained from these streams. Other places, where two or more railroads join, being convenient for all kinds of materials to be brought to them by rail, become great manufacturing centres. In these places the power to run the machinery is usually obtained from steam. Manufactures may be divided into two great classes: 1st, those intended for use at home only; 2nd, those intended to be sent away from home to be sold. In every town are many carpenters, bricklayers, and bakers, but as their trades are common to all cities and as the things made by them do not enter largely into commerce, they need not be considered here.

Our most important manufactures which enter into commerce are:—

Flour,	Packed meats,
Cotton and woollen cloth,	Leather, boots and shoes,
Iron and steel goods,	Lumber,
Machinery,	Clothing,
Agricultural implements,	Liquors.

In addition to these we have in Western Ontario the salt industry and the petroleum industry, which will be more fully described under the province of Ontario.

26. Transportation.

Name some article which is made or produced in your neighborhood and sent to be consumed in some other part of the world. How is it taken to that place? Canada is fairly well supplied with railways. The principal railways are:—*The Canadian Pacific, The Grand Trunk, and The Intercolonial*.

The Canadian Pacific extends from St. John, N.B., through the State of Maine, thence through the province of Quebec to Montreal, thence westward through Northern Ontario along the shore of Lake Superior, then through Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, through the Kicking Horse Pass of the Rocky Mountains into British Columbia, terminating at Vancouver—a distance of 3,387 miles. The main line from Montreal to Vancouver is 2,906 miles in length. Including its numerous branches, it has 9,100 miles of road in Canada.